

FINE WALK WAYS TO THE CAPITOL

Committee On Public Property is Now Considering the Bill.

PLANS ARE ALREADY DRAWN

Messrs. Noland and Baskerville the Architects, and They Submit Drawings.

Now that the remodeling of the Capitol and the addition of the wings are completed, the building seems to meet with the general approval of the public, and it is hoped by many that the Legislature will make a sufficient appropriation to give the building a proper setting. With this object in view, Messrs. Noland and Baskerville, architects and engineers, of this city, have designed the treatment of the Capitol Square which is shown herewith.

The general scheme provides for a drive around the building practically on the same level as the roadway from the Washington monument to the executive mansion. On account of the steepness of the ground in front of the building, this cannot be obtained except by the erection of a retaining wall around the outside of the drive. This wall will be built of dressed granite backed up with concrete, starting level with the ground at the eastern and western ends of the building and having an average height of about six feet across the front.

Earth will be filled in back of this wall forming a plateau, practically level around the building, the granite facing of which will give the effect of a broad granite base from which the building rises. This plateau is of sufficient area to afford a wide driveway all around the building.

The Main Approach.

On top of the wall around the driveway will be a cut granite balustrade. From this driveway level, on the axis of the main building, a main approach will be carried down to Bank Street. On account of the height of the building above the street, the grade is too steep for a walk without steps, as series of granite steps, forty-five feet wide, have been set in this approach with almost level walks from the top step of each flight to the bottom of the one next above. Where this approach comes out to Bank Street, the entrance is widened with circular walls, terminating in two massive posts. By this treatment, the effect of widening Bank Street is attained without destroying the line of fine old trees along the Bank Street fence of the Square. One of the landings on this main approach is located on the axis of Franklin Street, which axis also passes through the two present fountains and the center of the old Bell house. From the front of the Bell house, a wide walk is carried on this axis across the Square, terminating at the center line of Franklin Street east of the Square. This Bell house, with all its old historic memories, it is proposed to retain, making an entrance gate on each side of it. These gates come just in line with the continuation of the sidewalks of West Franklin Street.

Retain Entrances.

The present entrances at Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Streets from Bank Street are retained, but are to be widened and are to have posts on each side, smaller than those at the main approach, but similar in design. The present walks from these entrances are now so steep as to make walking almost dangerous. This is proposed to be remedied by introducing several short flights of steps, at the steepest parts of the grade.

The walk in front of the library building is retained, but the grade of this is also made easier by the introduction of steps at various points so as to make the walk more nearly level between the series of steps.

In front of each wing, subsidiary stairways are carried up from the walks to the architectural appearance, and at the same time giving ready access by the shortest path to every entrance of the building.

The main roadway from the Grace Street entrance is left unchanged, except that a more impressive treatment of this entrance is proposed.

In getting their data for these plans, Messrs. Noland and Baskerville had a most accurate survey made of the Capitol Square, locating every tree in it, and in designing the general scheme of improvement, have kept constantly in mind the importance of retaining the old trees. And, with the arrangement of walks shown, this has been attained with very few minor exceptions.

NOT TO ABOLISH THE INSPECTORS

(Continued from First Page.)

the location where such business will be conducted. He shall also execute bond in the sum of \$1,000, payable to

Best Granulated SUGAR, 3c Per Pound

FOUR POUNDS TO A CUSTOMER.

Sold only with pound purchases of Green, Black or Gunpowder Ceylon Tea.

Price 37c Lb.

Ceylon Tea is one of the finest Teas grown, and is usually sold at 60c or 70c a pound.

HEROY, 423 North 6th St.

The HOUSE of a THOUSAND CANDLES

"Meredith Nicholson's new novel should be rechristened 'The Book of a Thousand Delights.'"

"The very name reeks with enchantment. It savors of a new Arabian Nights' allurements and we dash through the pages, the speed increasing with every chapter, held breathless with excitement."—Philadelphia Item

AT ALL BOOKSTORES.

THE BOBBS-MERRILL CO., Publishers

the Commonwealth of Virginia, and conditioned for the prompt payment of any judgment which may be recovered from such license on account of damages or other claims arising directly or indirectly from any loan of money or sale of wages or of salary.

The bill taxes a limit upon the incidental charges that may be charged in

olution introduced by Senator Camm Patterson, requiring the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Mining and Manufactures to consider the propriety of drafting and reporting a bill requiring the science of forestry to be taught at the University of Virginia, the Polytechnic School at Blacksburg, William and Mary College and the public free schools in Virginia. The wholesale destruction of

In cases not apparently provided by the Constitution, shall be prescribed by law, and it is thought that under this section of the Constitution, provision can be made by law for all special elections, particularly as the Constitution in prescribing the qualifications of election, applies to elections to fill office.

The bill offered provides that at special elections in counties or districts thereof all persons otherwise qualified, shall be entitled in case the election occurs on or after January 1st and before the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, be entitled to vote who were on the list of voters on the last day of the preceding year, and those who under existing law would be entitled to vote. In special elections in cities and towns, the same provision is made, except that the law relating to general elections shall prevail unless the special election takes place before the date fixed by the Constitution for the June election.

The bill which will attract the attention of the House to-day is that offered by Mr. Early, of Greene, to authorize and empower the judges of the circuit courts to appoint the commissioners of the revenue for the several counties and cities of the State. The measure is upon its third reading and is a special order for 1 o'clock P. M.

The Roads Committee of the House yesterday afternoon favorably reported the bill offered by Mr. Churchman, of Augusta, requiring railroad companies operating in Virginia to sell tickets to passengers at a rate of two cents per mile.

The bill offered by Mr. Houston, of Hampton, appropriating \$50,000 for the establishment of a school for the colored deaf and blind of the State, has been favorably reported from the House Committee on Asylums and Prisons.

JUDGE MANN MOVES AGAINST FAKE CLUBS

Introduces Series of Important Amendments to Revenue Laws.

In the Senate yesterday, as forecast a day of two ago, Judge W. H. Mann, of

fully into the evils inflicted on society by the fake clubs; that the present law was an effort made at the last session of the Legislature to break up those clubs without interfering with the real clubs, against which Judge Mann said he had no complaint to make, but that after trying in every conceivable way and talking to a great many people on the subject with a view of devising some plan by which the fake club could be destroyed without any reference to the real club, he found it impossible to devise any plan except the one contained in his bill.

These are all the material changes made by the present bill in the law as it stands today, and these changes would not have been sought, but they appeared to be necessary to preserve the integrity of the "Mann law." Judge Mann said that he was not disposed to ask for any radical measure; that he thought these laws should be the crystallization of public sentiment, and he only wanted to carry into effect that sentiment, and that the purpose of his bill was simply to protect the "Mann law," which he believed was favored by a large majority of the people of this State, and which had been productive of great good in the rural districts of Virginia.

COUNT, "BROKE," SELLS HIS WATCH

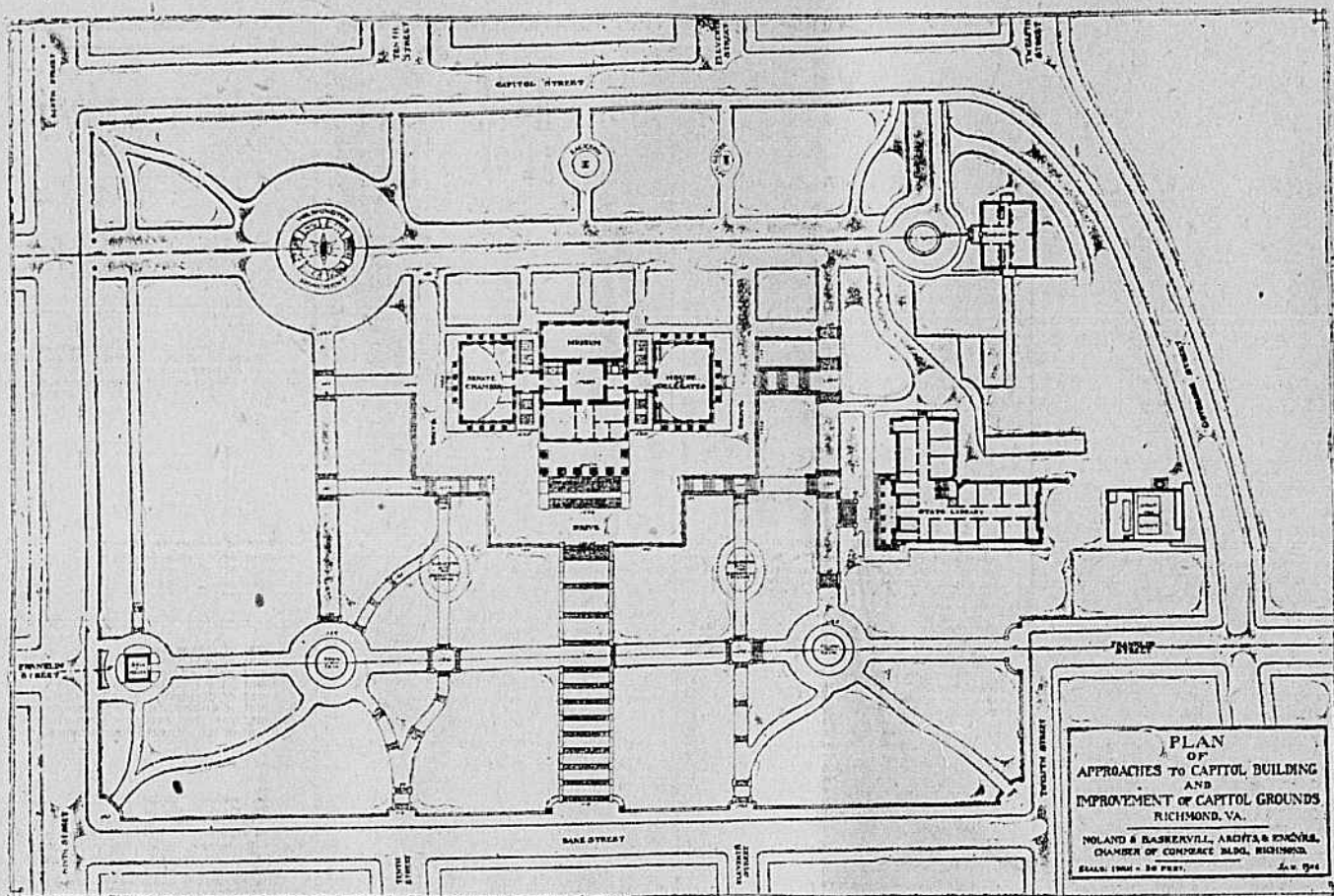
(Continued from First Page.)

and Gould, sister-in-law of the Countess de Castellane, sailed for Europe to-day on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. She is booked for Paris.

Howard Gould accompanied his wife to the steamship and saw her comfortably quartered in the captain's cabin, which she will occupy during the trip.

"My wife will spend a few weeks in London and Paris," he said. "Two weeks from to-day I shall sail on my yacht, the Niagara, and will join Mrs. Gould on the Riviera."

In some quarters here it is said that the chief purpose of Mrs. Gould's trip abroad is to communicate to Countess de Castellane the stand the Gould family



the making of loans, such as examinations of title, renewal fees and the numerous other methods used by the money shark to pile up charges and mulch the hard luck borrower.

Any interest charged by the lender in excess of the legal rate of interest, or any fee, fine or charge whatsoever, whether for negotiating a loan or for commissions, examinations, attorneys' fees or any other bonus or additional compensation other than permitted by the bill, shall be held and taken as payment on the loan, and upon complaint and proof of such overcharge the court may, at its discretion, revoke the lender's license.

An appropriation of \$35,000 for buildings and equipment and improvement of the Prison Association of Virginia at Laurel is asked in a bill offered in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Harman, of Richmond, and Judge Wickham, of Henrico. The fund will be expended as follows:

Chapel, assembly room and library, \$10,000
Hospital, quarters and bakery, 5,000
Dormitory for youngest boys, 6,000
Steam heating plant, 5,000
Addition to kitchen plant and general repairs, 1,500
Equipment for Lloyd department and printing office, 1,500

In another bill, offered by Judge Wickham and Mr. Harman, the compensation to the association and of the public treasury for the maintenance of the inmates of the reformatory is increased from twenty-five cents per day to forty cents per day.

A general law authorizing the borrowing of money and issuing of bonds therefor by the towns of the Commonwealth was proposed in the Senate yesterday in a bill offered by Mr. Holt, of Newport News.

Under the act it is provided that for any one or more of the following purposes—to provide a suitable equipment against fire, erecting or improving school buildings, grading, paving, repaving, curbing or otherwise improving any one or more of the streets, avenues or alleys, or widening existing ones in such town, or of locating, instituting and maintaining sewers and culverts in and along any part thereof—should the voters of the town may elect the town will be authorized and empowered to borrow money in such sum or sums, not exceeding in the aggregate eighteen per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate in the town subject to taxation, and to issue bonds therefor, provided that such bonds shall not be sold at less than their par value and bear interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, and shall become due and payable within thirty-five years from the date of issue.

Few more important subjects have been called to the attention of the Senate Assembly of Virginia than the Senate res-

forests in Virginia for the past twenty years have been so great as to assure the well grounded alarm of all thoughtful people. The teaching of forestry has become an established science hardly any subject is of greater importance. An investigation of the recent unnecessary destruction of our timber will astound any one who makes it.

Senator Patterson, doubtless by inadvertence, omitted the Miller School, but the committee can be relied on to correct that error. The subject is one which should receive the active attention of our law-makers.

In the Senate Monday Judge Tamm, of Shenandoah, offered one of the most important bills of the session, designed to determine once for all who are the legalized voters at a special election. Considerable doubt and uncertainty exist as to who are entitled to vote in case of special elections. The impossibility of placing the matter as far as possible beyond controversy is apparent. Vacancies in office must be filled in many cases by special election; counties, districts, cities and towns in many cases are allowed to issue bonds upon consent of the qualified voters of the county, district, city or town, as the case may be. The validity of local option election may be likewise involved.

Under the general election law provided by the Constitution and laws, only those, excepting Confederate soldiers, it will be remembered, who have paid their, at least six months before the election, all State capitation taxes assessed or assessable against them during the three years next preceding that in which they offer to vote are entitled to vote. If a special election should be called in the early part of any year as for instance in the month of January to fill a vacancy, or other purpose, in the nature of things no one would have paid his capitation tax six months before election for the year preceding the election, and, therefore, under the letter of the Constitution no person would be entitled to vote except Confederate soldiers.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Meoni Produce Company
Still in Business.

It was erroneously stated in the Journal, Monday, February 6th, that the Meoni Produce Company, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth on Grace Street, had been sold. This announcement was made without the knowledge of the firm, and is entirely without foundation.

JOHN D. NOTERVO, Manager.
S. M. CATOGNI, Sec'y and Treas.

Nottoway, offered a series of amendments to the Mann law, so-called, designed to include within the scope of that measure the distilleries and fake social clubs now operating in every section of the State.

When seen yesterday Judge Mann pointed out the sweeping effect of the amendments he proposes. The new bill he declares does not in any way affect the sale of pure apple cider, but in order to prevent the sale of the spurious article which tends to diminish the sale of the pure article, and really to take the place of alcoholic drinks, the following exception is made in the act: "Except pure apple cider without any admixture whatever, except preservatives not to exceed twenty grains to the gallon." The Judge said he had consulted Dr. McGruver, who told him that twenty grains of preservatives was sufficient for a gallon of cider. The bill undertakes to bring distilleries under the operation of the "Mann law," that is, it provides that in all sections where the "Mann law" operates, distilleries shall procure license to manufacture just as saloons are required to secure license.

This provision was made necessary by the action of the distilleries, which in many parts of the State really take the place of saloons, and in reference to which Judge Mann stated that he had received a great many letters from many sections of the State.

In cities under 10,000 inhabitants, and in towns saloons must not be nearer than 200 feet to churches and schools. The license tax has in most cases been raised, but not unreasonably, and the word "magisterial" has been inserted before "districts," in order to settle questions which have occurred as to the meaning of the word "district."

The police protection contemplated by the new bill, is that "paid for by the public," and those five words constitute one of the amendments to the bill. The license to boats is restricted to steamboats running upon regular schedules, because of the abuse of the former law in this regard.

The punishment for the violation has been somewhat increased, and after the first offense, bond is required, which is forfeited by violation of the law. Jail punishment for the first offense is in the discretion of the jury, as is in the present law, but for the second and succeeding offenses, it is to be inflicted.

The law in reference to keeping open saloons and selling liquor on Sunday is practically the act approved March 15, 1904, except that the jail penalty which was stricken out by an amendment to that act, is restored.

Section 142 requires all social clubs to procure license, as required by section 141, and provides that they shall be entitled to all the privileges and subject to all the restrictions, conditions and penalties imposed by that section. Judge Mann said that he had gone very

wishes her to take in her present domestic troubles.

COUNTESS SUES AS FRENCH WOMAN

If She Proves Her Allegations She Can Get Children and Fortune Back.

NEW YORK, February 6.—Henry Cochard, of Couderc Brothers, of No. 71 Broadway, an authority on French law, has made an exhaustive study of the French civil code, and in defining the status of an American girl who marries a French citizen, asserts that she becomes subject to the laws of France.

This brings the Countess Castellane entirely under French law in her divorce suit.

In the eyes of the court she is a Frenchwoman.

According to Mr. Cochard, the French law recognizes several grounds for divorce. Unfaithfulness with marriage vows is the gravest. Next comes violence, cruelty or gross insult. A sentence imposing degrading punishment also is a cause for divorce.

"When a divorce is to be begun," Mr. Cochard explains in his codification of the French divorce laws, "the aggrieved party must present in person a petition in the Presiding Justice of the court before which the divorce is to be begun."

Paris. As the divorce is to be begun in Paris, the aggrieved party must appear in person. On the day she sits for hearing the case the judge must try to bring about a reconciliation, and if no reconciliation can be arranged, then the judge authorizes the suit to go to court.

If he wishes, the judge may grant leave to make the citation, authorize the plaintiff to reside separately, indicating if it is the wife, the place of temporary residence. The judge further has the power to grant another order as to residence, and can direct provisional custody of children, delivery of personal effects and alimony.

"These orders, however, are subject to appeal and the court can change the orders, but a judge always has the right to issue any order in a divorce suit in his chambers. In the case of Countess Castellane this would mean long litigation, as the Count and his wife both can use every legal ruse."

One thing that may make trouble in the Castellane suit is the provision in law that a wife must live in a house selected by the judge, and if she does not her case may be thrown out of court.

Common property held by a husband and a wife must be sealed by a court order, the person having custody of the property at the time a divorce suit is begun, being the judicial custodian of the property. Thus the Countess Castellane would have to place on the record her own property.



A Special Treat for Travellers.

Can Always Be Found at
703 East Broad Street.

In addition to the most complete line of Trunks, Bags and Leather Novelties, we are now offering a

Special Dress Trunk.

This new and up-to-date trunk is canvas covered, leather bound, center bands, with brass trimmings; an extensile lock, full leather straps. It is cloth lined throughout. Deep top tray, with hat box; also extra dress tray.

Size:	28	30	32	34	36
Price:	\$4.85	\$5.25	\$5.60	\$6.00	\$6.40

H. W. Rountree & Bro. Trunk and Bag Co.
GOODS DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO CONSUMERS.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1905. OF THE PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, IN ACCORDANCE TO THE LAWS OF VIRGINIA.

Name of the company in full—THE PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA. Home or principal office of said company—80 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Character of the business transacted by the company—LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST. President—SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY. Secretary—C. WALTER BORTON. Organized and incorporated—MAY 22, 1850. Commenced business—JUNE, 1850.

Amount of capital stock	\$1,000,000.00
Amount of matured endowments paid	\$1,718,994.00
Amount of annuities paid	\$1,718,994.00
Amount of dividends paid to policyholders	\$1,718,994.00
Amount of all other disbursements, viz: Instalment certificates	\$1,718,994.00
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